

THE DAILY NEWS.

BY P. M. HALE, PRINTER TO THE STATE.
T. L. POLK, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.
BALEIGH, N. C.
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23, 1880.

WHITE AND BLACK.

The wickedest newspaper in all the North is the New York Tribune. The wickedest editor who has ever controlled a newspaper in all this land was HORACE CROWLEY, its founder. He was a more powerful agent in producing the dreadful quarrel between the States than even Mrs. Brown, for he it was who made Mrs. Brown's novel possible. Thoroughly well informed himself, he deliberately educated the masses of the Northern people to ignorance, the densest, and when the Tribune was turned into Uncle Tom's Cabin, the beginning of the end had come. The sharpest, shrewdest, to a certain extent the best-instructed, the Northern people are beyond all comparison the most ignorant of the peoples of the earth who are called civilized. It is only among such a people that such a book could be made to take the place of the Word of God. It is only among such a people that a great newspaper could venture to make such statements as the following, which are clipped from last evening's Tribune:

"SLAVERY IN THE SOUTH.
"The most revolting accounts reach us from both public and private sources of the condition, as summer advances, of the negro convicts employed upon the railways in the South. These poor wretches are let out to contractors, at so much a month. They are let at a very low sum, indeed; much less than the contractor would have paid them for when they were slaves. Then, their owner would have taken care to get the best property for the money he had invested in them, and would have taken care, too, that they were not overworked, beaten, or starved to death. Unfortunately, the State which hires them shows no money invested in them, and it is to its interest, as well as the contractor's, that the largest amount of work shall be got out of them, and that the cost of keeping them shall be pushed down to as low a notch as possible. Their sickness or death involves no loss to anybody. The supply of convicts for public works is scarcely kept up. Negroes have been sentenced for life in Georgia for stealing a pair of chickens; while a sentence of years is common for any trifling theft. When the wretched darkey is once chained and at work, whose interest is it to remember that his sentence has expired? Not the contractor's, nor the State's, assuredly. "When once fairly at work, too, the cruelty of his treatment surpasses anything known in the days of slavery. The gangs are kept upon starvation diet; they are housed in stockades or prison cars, which are filthy and foul air equal the underground dens of Andersonville and Salisbury. They died last summer by the hundreds of typhoid and cholera morbus, and nobody was the wiser. The armed guards, usually white convicts, shoot them at their own discretion on the first sign of insubordination, and are responsible to nobody. "The dead nigger"—a black lump of flesh, of whom neither law nor man takes cognizance, nobody, in fact, but his God—is dropped into a hole dug by the side of the road where the gang is at work, and that is the end of it. If anybody doubts this to be the condition of affairs, let him go now through the section of country in Georgia or the Carolina worked by these men. They crowd about the cars, begging for food with wild eyes and hunger-bitten faces, and run to eat like famished dogs. Their keepers permit them to beg, as it lessens the cost of keeping them alive. A month or two ago two men, a white and a negro, were sentenced in North Carolina for the same offence, the white being the ringleader and more guilty of the two. He was immediately appointed overseer, and set whip in hand to guard his comrade with the others. The black, being a fellow of some shrewdness and education, sent in a protest against the injustice, and the overseer on hearing of it shot him dead. The overseer still holds his place unharmed. "This is but one instance of the iniquities of a general scheme by which the negro is kept in worse bondage than he was before the proclamation of Emancipation. There are some differences, it is true; he gives his time and labor now to the State instead of to the individual. He is then actually starved to death, while then policy dictated that he should be kept alive. He is hobbled now, while then he was not. Then he had his friends and sympathizers in the North; now, the North is satisfied that he is nominally free, knows and cares nothing about him. But in all its essentials the convict system of some of the Southern States is slavery in its worst form. How much longer is the North going to stand it?"

We have not copied this keynote of the canvass just beginning to contradict any of its statements. That is altogether unnecessary. Black and white here know how false they are, and most of us know their object. They are copied only that black and white may see what is said of them, and because at the outset of a bitter political contest it seems well to us to state, as we have stated heretofore, the race situation at the South. We do not think the accuracy of the statement will be disputed. The negro has his local attachments as the white man has. He was born here on Southern soil, and he is going to remain here as long as, under Providence, he is permitted to remain. That he will become a Democrat at any early date is not likely, nor have we ever been disposed to seek to make him so. Always willing to seek counsel from Southern whites in other matters, to political advice he has ever turned a deaf ear. His enlightenment as to his true political interests must be the work of time and would be hindered rather than promoted by interference on the part of white Democrats. This is a free country, and our

colored friends must choose their political affiliations without advice or suggestion from us, except in so far as printing an accurate history of the times may contain advice or suggestion. In all matters tending to promote his educational, moral and material welfare, however, the white people of the South stand ready to lend a helping hand, and as to such matters, this paper will talk as freely to him as to white men.

We but express, now as heretofore, the feeling of the white people of the South when we say that the colored race is neither to be unduly exalted nor disparaged. It is an aggregation of persons to be looked at and considered as they are, not as what we would have them; for, leaving out of view the question of what they might have been under other circumstances, or what they may be in the course of the coming decades, we must accept the fact that they are largely, if not entirely, what the white race has made them during the last two hundred years. They are as much here, on this soil, as the white race is, and we do not hesitate to say that our people, all things being considered, and admitting the defects that exist in the colored laborers, would much prefer them as laborers and servants to any other race of people. This remark refers, of course, to the great body of the colored people, as the great body of any people must, necessarily, be of the laboring class. It is hard to say whether the physical condition of the colored man has improved materially since his emancipation, and we may say the same of many of the white race; but it is obvious that the colored man has gained in manhood, in a sense of independence, in the domestic virtues, and in the means of obtaining knowledge and learning by the new condition in which he finds himself. The white race will never begrudge to the colored man anything of this sort which he may fairly win, but, on the contrary, will be gratified at any progress he may make as a free citizen, for whatsoever is thus won becomes a part of the common stock, and all the better qualifies the colored race to aid the white race in developing the resources of the country. Indeed, the two races are so united in their material and moral interests that whatever affects the one injuriously must necessarily thus affect the other. It is, therefore, of the utmost importance that friendly feelings should be cultivated between the two races; that the white race should treat the colored race in all things justly and fairly; that the same laws should exist for all, white and black, rich and poor, and should be enforced with an equal and even hand; that the colored race should be faithful and honest as laborers and servants, and truthful and honorable as business men; that colored laborers especially, who, it may be, are more liable to be overreached and imposed upon than white laborers, should faithfully perform all their contracts both in letter and spirit, so as to leave no room for complaint by their white employers, and so that when controversies arise about payments and the fulfillment of contracts, they may have justice clearly on their side; in which latter event it will seldom be found, in our opinion, that injustice will be done them by white magistrates. And colored men, as well as white men, should labor for what is called character, first, because character is worth more than money, and secondly, because a colored man of character is not more apt to be wronged in this State than a white man. Is a colored man honest, industrious, decent in his manners, sober, polite and courteous, and true to the interests of his employer? Such a man is not wronged and is not going to be wronged in North Carolina any more than a white man.

THE CHICAGO Inter-Ocean in its editorial columns tells this story: "A gentleman in the employ of the Government, while visiting a Southern city upon business a few weeks ago, had occasion to have some circulars printed, in which he made certain inquiries by virtue of his office as an agent of the United States. He left his copy with the printer, and asked him to submit the proofs to a prominent State officer for correction, as he would be absent. Upon his return, he was astonished to find the 'United States' stricken out and the words 'several States' inserted in lieu thereof. The gentleman who had made the change said: 'Our people are peculiar, and might object to the term United States. I thought best to use "several" in its place.' It is unnecessary to say that the gentleman is a leading and prominent Democratic politician of the South." Quite unnecessary. The first falsehood answered every purpose; the last will do for future use. Meantime the Inter-Ocean trusts in the d—l and keeps its powder dry.

THE Democratic party has no lack of Presidential material. There are SEYMOUR, BAYARD, PAYNE, HANCOCK, FIELD, PARKER, ENGLISH of Connecticut, RANDOLPH, RANDALL, HENDRICKS, THURMAN, McDONALD, WALLACE, EATON, JEWETT, MORRISON, and GROESBECK. It will take no little tact and work at Cincinnati, however, to find a statesman who can secure a two-thirds vote, even though Mr. TILDEN is eliminated from the contest as a candidate.

NORFOLK's cotton receipts, since September 1, have been 716,963 bales, against 557,613 bales last year. The shipments direct to Europe have been 245,065 bales,

LITERARY GOSSIP.

MRS. MARY BAYARD CLARKE, EDITOR.
[All books received during the week will be mentioned in the next succeeding issue, and, if worthy of it, receive a longer notice after careful reading. They may be sent either by mail, or in packages of a dozen by express, and should always be addressed to Mrs. MARY BAYARD CLARKE, Newbern, N. C.]
BOOKS RECEIVED.
D. APPLETON & CO.
A THOUSAND FLASHES OF FRENCH, WIT, WISDOM AND WICKEDNESS. COLLECTED AND TRANSLATED BY J. DE FIBOU, DR. HEIDENHOFF'S PROCESS. BY EDWARD BELMAMY.
TWO RUSSIAN IDYLS.
POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY for July.

As the French are celebrated for the wit, wisdom and wickedness of their *bon mots* and proverbs, a collection of them cannot fail to contain a good deal of all three of these ingredients. The collector in this instance has wisely mixed his dish so that it does not taste too decidedly of either wisdom or wickedness, while the wit, like salt, seasons the whole and brings out the flavor of both the wisdom and the wickedness.

We have all heard that "Hell is paved with good intentions," but it took the wit and wickedness of a French Abbe to tell us "Hell is paved with women's tongues."
Most of the "flashes" are from the striking of man's wit against either his wisdom or his wickedness, and woman is generally the tinder burnt by the spark. But she sometimes strikes back, and sparks as effectively as man.

"Vanity is the quicksand of reason," says George Sand. "Avidity of thought is seldom forgiven," says Madame Colet. "The less one sees and knows men the higher one esteems them, for experience teaches their real value," says Marguerite de Valois. But then she also says, "We shall all be perfectly virtuous when there is no longer any flesh upon our bones." The book closes with Voltaire's last prayer: "O God, whom the world misjudges, and whom everything declares! listen to the last words that my lips pronounce. If I have wandered it is in seeking Thy law. My heart may go astray but it is full of Thee! I see, without alarm, eternity appear; and I cannot think that a God who has given me life, that a God who has poured so many blessings on my days, will now that my days are done, torment me forever." After reading this one is tempted to ask, What is the meaning of the term "Atheist?"

Dr. Heidenhoff's Process is an ingenious composition, the plot of the story being nothing but a thread on which to hang a speculation as to a man's moral responsibility for past acts. The Dr. reasons that what is past is eternally past, and there is no difference between what is a moment past, and what is eternally past; the man of to-day is not the man of yesterday, but has grown out of him; hence it is not just to punish him for what he, or rather another, did yesterday. But if not just it is expedient to do so, and is a matter of public policy, precisely like measures for the suppression of nuisances or the prevention of epidemics. Acts he thinks merely express character, the recollection of them impresses the character and gives a tendency to a particular direction. Hence, if the memory of any particular bad act is destroyed, a man is none the worse for having committed it, and constitutionally bad people would grow no worse instead of going, as they always do, from bad to worse, memory being the principle of moral degeneration. But how destroy the memory of one act without destroying the recollection of all one's past life? This is Dr. Heidenhoff's process; whether it turns out to be a successful one or not, the reader of the story will discover and be well paid for the search by the interest in the guess.

"Two Russian Idyls," like "Dr. Heidenhoff's Process," one of the Handy Volume series, and contains two stories of Russian life, both of them love stories and both interesting.

"The Popular Science Monthly" for July is unusually interesting, containing articles from Tyndall and Huxley, and a poem from Professor F. W. Clarke. Professor Huxley celebrates the "Coming of Age of the Origin of Species," in a lecture showing the light thrown during the last twenty years on Darwin's theory that the innumerable species, genera, and families of organic beings with which the world is peopled have all descended, each within its own class or group, from common parents, and have all been modified in the course of descent.

Voltaire said, "If there had been no God, man would have been obliged to invent one," and Professor Huxley that if the doctrine of evolution had not existed, the paleontologists of the last twenty years would have been forced to invent it, so irresistibly is it forced upon the mind by the study of the remains of the Tertiary. Mammalia which have been brought to light since 1859, when the "Origin of Species" was first published. He thinks, in view of these discoveries, it is not impossible but that the "missing link" may yet be found.

One by one the college presidents who were interviewed by letter by the New York Observer on the question of whether Evolution was taught in their institutions are flitting out and rising to explain. In this issue of the "Monthly" President Scelye, of Amherst College, through Daniel G. Thompson, wishes to say distinctly that "evolution, cosmological and biological, so far as is scientific, is taught as a part of science." The "groundless guesses" and "subtle errors" to which he referred, and which "find no favor at Amherst," meant simply that unwarranted expositions of the law of evolution are not admitted as the law itself. Bishop Haven, of the Methodist Church, also accepts evolution and thinks, "had we all been educated in a theory of gradualism and constancy and improvement, and thoroughly saturated with it, and yet roused into a profound belief in God, as is certainly conceivable on that theory, and then should the theory of a Deity sometimes awake and sometimes asleep be suggested, it would shock some feeble minds into atheism." Professor Youmans thinks it would shock strong minds also into atheism, and that the time will come when "a reversion to present current notions of the method of the creation will be regarded as a lapse into atheistic paganism analogous to a present backward plunge into fetishism."

The paper of Joseph F. James, on the "Modes of Distribution of Plants," is one of great popular interest. Among other means of introducing new plants he mentions, and says a great number of new plants have been found in France in the places where the Germans had brought their horses and stacked it. In Western North Carolina the Japanese clover, now so abundant, was unknown until after the late war, and the question is often debated as to whether it was brought there in this way by Gen. Stoneman's troops; or, whether it sprang up from the excavations on the railroad, the seed having been buried and only generating when exposed to the sun and air. The plant from all accounts certainly first appeared on the line of the railroad, but at what point is not ascertained.
For general information, useful in every day life, as well as for scientific knowledge, the magazine is without a rival.

From Raleigh to Weldon.
[Correspondence of THE RALEIGH NEWS.]
WELDON, June 22, 1880.
EDITOR NEWS: The crops from Raleigh to Weldon are in splendid condition, as indeed they must be throughout the whole of the Central and Eastern divisions of the State, since the weather has been so favorable for farm work.
Along the line of the R. & G. R. R., the cotton is especially fine, and the farms evince much care in its culture.
I remember that about the year 1856 to 1860, much was written in Southern agricultural journals on the subject of horizontalizing our rolling lands, and it was fast coming into favor among our more enterprising farmers when the war came. I am pleased to see that so far from being abandoned, many of the beautiful farms along this road and particularly in the vicinity of Forestville, have kept it up and are improving on it. The practiced eye will see system and intelligent management on those farms although they pass in review at the rate of 30 miles per hour.
But hill-side ditches, and horizontal rows, and neatly tilled fields and luxuriant crops, cannot conceal the fact that either labor or timber, or both, are very scarce in many localities; as the old dilapidated fences are supported and re-inforced by bushes and vines of a dozen years growth. But it may be that the experience of Mecklenburg, Cabarrus, and other counties, with the "Stock Law," will yet aid these enterprising farmers in finding a method for saving their crops from the depredations of stock.
But I saw one farm, with apparently well-laid out ditches, which seemed, so far as I could discover, purely ornamental, for my ideas of farm engineering were puzzled to see their use when the rows were run from the top to the bottom of the hill, thus giving the surplus rainfall the shortest and most destructive route of escape. This farmer, like the rejected and angered lover, who turned in the dark and made wry faces at his sweetheart, may know what he is doing but no one else does.
It has been said that the pulpit, the schoolroom and the army were the best fields in which to study human character, but with my observations, were I forced to engage in this interesting work, I should select as the most fruitful fields for variety of phases a church festival, the office of a popular third-class hotel, or a crowded train on a railroad. The veteran traveler is always prepared for emergencies. Armed with his inevitable "Helen's Babies" or "Puck," or "Punch" or "Harper's Weekly," he draws on his little cap, gathers about him the latitudinous skirts of his linen ulster, and settles down on half the seat, with the resolve solidly depicted on his face to "hold the fort." A lady and attendant friend step in; immediately he throws himself back against the arm of the seat next the aisle, and with book in hand becomes suddenly oblivious to his surroundings. He does not hear her polite and suggestive inquiry as to whether the other coaches are crowded, but a genuine and well bred North Carolinian does hear it, and instantly, with that knightly courtesy so characteristic of our men, he bows the lady to his seat. The other man I do not know, but I venture to say that he was not born on North Carolina soil.
One of the proudest tributes to Southern manhood and Southern honor, is our just boast that nowhere in the world is man regarded with more deference and respect, and it is no less honorable to our sex to say that she has won, and holds this proud position in our esteem and affections, by that true Southern maidenly modesty which revolts at those modern, unwomanly, innovations that would rob it of its charm and power.
The action of our State Convention, which I find meets with general approval and endorsement, and the probable action of the Cincinnati Convention which meets to-day, are the prominent subjects discussed in all circles and crowds, and the prevailing opinion confidently expressed is that both tickets will win triumphantly.
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One of the proudest tributes to Southern manhood and Southern honor, is our just boast that nowhere in the world is man regarded with more deference and respect, and it is no less honorable to our sex to say that she has won, and holds this proud position in our esteem and affections, by that true Southern maidenly modesty which revolts at those modern, unwomanly, innovations that would rob it of its charm and power.
The action of our State Convention, which I find meets with general approval and endorsement, and the probable action of the Cincinnati Convention which meets to-day, are the prominent subjects discussed in all circles and crowds, and the prevailing opinion confidently expressed is that both tickets will win triumphantly.
L. L. P.

tobacco, potatoes, chufas, and nearly all small grain in abundance.
Although the Duplin delegation went solid for Seales at the State Convention, yet our people, always willing to concede to the wishes and rulings of the majority, will, on the day of election, poll "the banner county's" usual Democratic majority for Jarvis and the rest of the ticket. Everybody is waiting with eagerness and curiosity to learn the result of the Cincinnati Convention, which convenes to-day. Whoever the lucky man may be, you may count on old Duplin doing her part to send him to the White House.
Professor Clements's High School at Wallace closed on last Friday. For good reasons he concluded to have no public exercises and demonstration. Dr. D. McL. Graham, ever awake to the enjoyment of the young, gave a dance in the evening in honor of the students, which your correspondent attended by special invitation. It was a most enjoyable affair, beautiful young ladies and gallant young men being conspicuous on every hand. So well was the hospitality of the Doctor and his lady appreciated that not until "the sentinels of night" can pale their ineffectual fires" and a red streak looming up in the far distance east gave warning of the day, did the lovers of Terpsichore disperse to their respective abiding places. G. M. C.

Gossip from Gotham.
[Correspondence of THE RALEIGH NEWS.]
NEW YORK, June 20, 1880.
EDITOR NEWS:—The New York Board of Aldermen have passed a resolution which authorizes the Pullman Steam Heating Company to lay main pipes under the streets and avenues of the city, through which steam and hot water are to be transmitted for heating public buildings and private houses. The Company agrees to supply the public buildings with steam for 25 per cent. less than it is furnished to its most favored customers, and at reasonable rates to clean the streets of snow and ice and supply hot water for the fire engines. The Company also promises to give a bond of \$50,000 as a guarantee for the proper replacement of the pavement disturbed in laying the mains.
A passenger of the New York Elevated Railroad, who has secured a verdict of \$1,000 against the Company, will have general sympathy in his success. He paid his fare on entering, as all passengers are compelled to, and when he reached his destination he was unable to produce his ticket. The railroad people made a prisoner of him and refused to let him out until he paid again. This he refused, and trying to escape, he was pretty badly used and he sued in consequence. As every passenger is compelled to pay his fare before he can get into the cars, it is utterly unnecessary to ask any one for any other evidence of having paid than his presence there affords. Making him carry along a ticket for deposit in the box where he leaves the car is asking him to assist the company in compiling its statistics, but has nothing to do with its regular business, or with his obligations as a passenger.
That the summer season has at last come to stay is demonstrated by the annual sea serpent. He has appeared this time off the coast of Jersey, one of his old time resorts. But he has varied his performance by appearing this time in a dead condition, so that some of the Jersey mariners came to anchor alongside the carcass and examined it at their leisure. They would have towed it into harbor, and thus forever settled the doubts of the cavaliers, but unfortunately there was no wind, and so they "steered away." How they made headway without wind, simply by steering, is probably a Jersey secret, but the fact adds additional charm to the story. The description of the reptile tallies with last year's. As the carcass, as a unique natural curiosity, would have been worth a dozen Jersey schooners, it is evident that the captain committed a great error in judgment in not making it fast to a tow-line, and waiting for a breeze, even if he had to wait as long as they did at Chicago.
The famous obelisk is at last under way for this city, where it may be expected in about three weeks. The question of a situation will then come up to furnish some relief from the early part of the Presidential campaign.
The Salvation Army has its ups and downs of success and discouragement. The hot weather has produced great shrinkage in the size of the audiences and driven the army into the open air. They have asked the Mayor for permission to sing as they march through the streets and gather audiences on open lots. The Mayor tells them that they may do what they please on open lots, provided they obtain permission of the owners, but that if they sing in the street they will be arrested. Last week a ruffian with a sickle bounded into one of their meetings and began to sing: "What shall the Harvest Be?" in a tone which had so much war-whoop in it that the feminine Lieutenant Westbrook marched him into the hands of the police, and had him harvested in the station-house. His irreverent sport cost him ten dollars, and the army triumphed over his assault.
Mr. Vanderbilt has increased his holding of Government bonds to \$60,000,000. This is in round numbers one-thirtieth of the whole national debt. Its annual income is \$2,400,000, or about \$800 an hour. At twenty cents an hour, this is equivalent to the earnings of 4,000 men. G. L.

From Raleigh to Weldon.
[Correspondence of THE RALEIGH NEWS.]
WELDON, June 22, 1880.

EDITOR NEWS: The crops from Raleigh to Weldon are in splendid condition, as indeed they must be throughout the whole of the Central and Eastern divisions of the State, since the weather has been so favorable for farm work.
Along the line of the R. & G. R. R., the cotton is especially fine, and the farms evince much care in its culture.
I remember that about the year 1856 to 1860, much was written in Southern agricultural journals on the subject of horizontalizing our rolling lands, and it was fast coming into favor among our more enterprising farmers when the war came. I am pleased to see that so far from being abandoned, many of the beautiful farms along this road and particularly in the vicinity of Forestville, have kept it up and are improving on it. The practiced eye will see system and intelligent management on those farms although they pass in review at the rate of 30 miles per hour.
But hill-side ditches, and horizontal rows, and neatly tilled fields and luxuriant crops, cannot conceal the fact that either labor or timber, or both, are very scarce in many localities; as the old dilapidated fences are supported and re-inforced by bushes and vines of a dozen years growth. But it may be that the experience of Mecklenburg, Cabarrus, and other counties, with the "Stock Law," will yet aid these enterprising farmers in finding a method for saving their crops from the depredations of stock.
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THE DAILY NEWS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23, 1880.

To Our City Subscribers.

Mr. T. L. BEACHAM has been placed in charge of the subscription list and delivery of the papers in Raleigh, and will attend to canvassing and collecting for the same. Every subscriber will have the paper delivered before 7 o'clock each morning.

The Weather Yesterday.

Taken from W. H. & R. S. Tucker's registered thermometer, Tuesday, June 22, 1880:—
6 o'clock, a. m., 67 3 o'clock, p. m., 81
9 " " 77 " " 86
12 " " 80 " " 88

The Weather To-Day.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 22.—The indications for the South Atlantic States are as follows: Partly cloudy weather possibly followed by occasional rains, stationary temperature and barometer, and variable winds.

Index to New Advertisements.

Wayne Alcott—Machinery.
Rev. Bennett Smiles—St. Mary's School.
Lock Box 181, Durham—Drug store for sale.

CITY AND COUNTY ITEMS.

Hon. A. A. McKoy is in the city.
The Republicans meet to ratify at the court house to-night.

The children of the colored graded school will give a concert at Metropolitan Hall to-night.

Questioned from Craven county as to its bonds, Treasurer Worth repeats his decision that county bonds are taxable.

We are not certain, but we rather think that wrestling matches between negro boys should not be allowed on Fayetteville street.

The second cotton bloom from Johnston county is sent us by Mr. D. C. Collins, of Wilson's Mills, who reports the weather dry and unfavorable.

The "Workers of the Church of the Good Shepherd" will give a lawn party in the yard of Mr. David Anderson near Nash square next Thursday night.

The cow advertised for in THE NEWS yesterday morning has been found. In fact a cow would have to be right badly lost for an advertisement in THE NEWS not to find her.

Deputy Sheriff Stevenson, of Iredell, brought a colored convict named Hal. McConnell, to the Penitentiary yesterday, to which place he was sentenced for a year for stealing two dollars.

We are very glad to learn that Mr. Ed. Graham Haywood, Jr., has been appointed to a first-class clerkship on the permanent roll of the Treasury Department since his return to Washington from this city.

The assembling of the Democratic Convention at Cincinnati restored confidence in the stability of the government to such an extent that the internal revenue receipts ran up to \$5,513,38 at this point yesterday.

We understand that the building boom is being pressed with so much fervor that even Sunday is not allowed by one man, at least, to interfere with the work. It only transfers it from the back yard to the cellar.

The anthesis of the cotton plant (Gossypium) in the central portion of North Carolina is the first week in July—the anthesis of the cotton began this season 15th, 16th and 17th, June in all the counties adjoining Wake.

A country male came to town before a wagon yesterday morning. He had hardly gotten well into the city when he manifested an uncontrollable longing for the cool shades and green pastures of his rural home and with flying feet started on his return trip. The darkey who was driving him however stuck to him manfully and finally succeeded in stopping him before any damage had been done further than the breaking of one rein.

SUPREME COURT.—Court opened yesterday at 10 o'clock a. m. All the Justices were present.

The court resumed the consideration of appeals from the Second District and disposed of causes as follows:

James M. Corbin vs. Berry & McGowan, from Craven; argued on motion for a writ of certiorari, by Wm. W. Clark for the plaintiff, and Green & Stevenson for the defendants.

Simmons & Co. vs. Taylor & Roberson, from Bertie; called and set for hearing at the end of the district.

William Foy vs. L. J. Houghton, from Craven; argued by Green & Stevenson and Clark & Clark for the plaintiff, and W. B. Rodman and A. G. Hubbard for the defendant.

Pending the hearing in the last named case, the court adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow (Wednesday) morning, when the consideration of appeals from the Second district will be resumed.

MOREHEAD CITY.—The New Morehead City Hotel, has a front of 220 feet, three stories high, with double veranda one-fourth its length in the centre front of the building, on the lower floor of which open three large doors, leading to the office in the centre, and to the ladies' reception room on the right, and the gentlemen's room on the left. In the rear of the office are two grand stairways that lead to all parts of the main building. Besides the enormous front building, there are two wings, one on the east and one on the west end, between which is the spacious ball-room 93 by 93 feet, surrounded by a wide gallery with many windows from which the ocean in all its grandeur may be seen. But the crowning point for a grand view is from the observatory on the top and centre of the main building. The view from this surpasses all others; the surrounding country is seen, and the eye stretches to some of the most powerful miles away over the sea. The sunset view from this observatory are exceptionally fine. Every room in the new hotel is provided with gas and water, and the principal rooms, the large dining room and others, have magnificent chandeliers, while the furniture and general arrangements for the comfort of guests are unsurpassed by any house, either North or South. The energetic proprietor, Mr. Freeman, while North, spared no expense in selecting everything needful for a first-class summer hotel.

FOURTH OF JULY.—A meeting for the purpose of making arrangements for celebrating the Fourth of July, held at the Mayor's office last night, was organized by calling Mayor Manly to the chair, and requesting H. H. Roberts to act as Secretary.

The following committee of arrangements was appointed: Col. W. E. Anderson, M. Bowes, E. J. Hardin, L. Rosenthal, Gen. W. R. Cox, Judge C. D. Upchurch, Col. I. J. Young, W. W. Holden, J. S. Pescud, Ed. Barbee, J. C. S. Lumsden.

The following collectors were appointed: T. L. Love, A. B. Stronach, J. C. Gorman, Geo. A. Dicht, W. B. Starke, W. S. Primrose.

On motion, J. C. S. Lumsden, F. B. Arendell and J. P. Pritchard were appointed a committee on fire works.

On motion, the committee on collections was requested to report to Col. Anderson not later than the 25th of June the amount collected.

On motion, the city papers were requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting, and keep the matter before the public.

The committee of arrangements was requested to see the different railroad authorities concerning reduced rates.

Graham Haywood made a rip-roaring Fourth of July oration, and the meeting adjourned.

N. Y. WORLD'S FAIR.—In the summer of 1879 the citizens of New York organized a movement to hold in that city in 1883 a "World's Fair" in celebration of the treaty of peace which closed the war of the revolution. The Governors of the different States and Mayors of the principal cities were requested to appoint delegates to represent such States and cities in the preliminary meetings in the city of New York. The Governor of this State requested the Boards of Trade of Wilmington and of Charlotte to designate a person to be appointed as delegate. Wilmington designated Donald McRae, and Charlotte, R. Y. McAden. On the 22nd of April an act was passed by Congress incorporating the association and authorizing the President to appoint two commissioners and two alternates from each State and Territory upon the nomination of the Governor. In accordance with the provisions of this act the Governor yesterday nominated as commissioners Donald McRae of Wilmington and R. Y. McAden of Charlotte, with Thos. M. Holt and Julian S. Carr as alternates.

VOCAL MUSIC AT THE NORMAL SCHOOL.—Professor E. H. and C. L. Wilson, who have formerly had charge of the department of vocal music in the Normal School, having declined a re-election, we are glad to learn that President Battle has secured the services of Prof. D'Anna of the Salem Female Academy. This gentleman's reputation as a highly accomplished musician is well known. He studied for seven years in the Conservatory of Music at Palermo. Prof. D'Anna was formerly connected with the school of Misses Nash & Miss Kollock, at Hillsboro. All who have been so fortunate as to have attended one of the delightful Concerts given there under his supervision, will be assured of his success as a music teacher. The instruction in the Normal School will be free, and it is one of the features of the school on which we are especially disposed to congratulate the pupils as a most rare advantage.

A CONTRAST.—Some days since a row boat containing two young men and two girls was upset by a steamer at New York. Both the men were saved, one not even having his clothes wet, both of the girls were drowned.

In Raleigh not long since was celebrated at the same time the funerals of two young men who lost their lives in saving that of a young lady who was overturned in a boat with them. A monument will soon arise in Oakwood Cemetery to commemorate the heroism of these late. An enduring monument of shame is already raised to the first.

MAYOR'S COURT.—His Honor yesterday gave a lone drunk twelve hours in the guard-house, and fined the parties to two affrays \$3.25 each. One affray was left over to give time for the witnesses to come in.

What North Carolinians are Doing.

GLEANINGS FROM STATE EXCHANGES.

The Wilmington Review says that the force of State troops has been reduced since the last report of the Adjutant General. The strength of the Guard now is: First Regiment, ten companies; Second Regiment, nine companies; Third Regiment, six companies; Second Battalion, five companies. These with one company of artillery and one of cavalry, composed the force of white troops. Of colored troops the Fourth Battalion has seven companies and the Fifth Battalion two companies.

The Wilmington Star says that reports from New Hanover and the adjoining counties as to crop prospects are very encouraging. Cotton and corn are said to be doing well in all directions, with a generally increased acreage reported by planters. And the Review learns that the crops on the line of the Cape Fear, between here and Fayetteville, are in a very flourishing condition. Although there has not been rain enough to increase the depth of water in the river there has been enough occasional rainfall to make all kinds of vegetation thrive and grow as fast as the heart could wish.

The Wilmington Review says that Messrs. Altaffer, Price & Co., of that city do an immense business manufacturing doors, sash and blinds, scroll and lathe work and dressing lumber. They also manufacture large quantities of packing boxes and vegetable crates, and they have recently received an order for a large number of battery boxes for the Telephone Company, both to be used here and to be shipped to other points, some of them to go as far west as Tennessee. They give constant employment to about forty hands, about equally divided between whites and colored. This number of hands calls for about \$200 on the weekly payroll of the firm, and they handle about 1,000,000 feet of lumber annually. The products of their labor are sold on the lines of all the railroads which radiate from Wilmington, far into the interior of the State and to South Carolina, as well as in the country border-

ing upon the Cape Fear and its tributaries. Every department is supplied with the best and most approved machinery.

STATE POLITICAL ITEMS.

North Carolina is represented at Cincinnati by Jno. S. Henderson on the Committee on Credentials and by A. M. Waddell on the Committee on Resolutions.

The following have been the Democratic candidates for Elector-at-large in North Carolina since the days of reconstruction: In 1868, Hon. James W. Osborne, of Mecklenburg, and Jos. J. Davis, of Franklin. In 1872, Hons. Z. B. Vance and T. J. Jarvis (Gov. Vance afterwards resigned in order that a liberal Republican, Mr. E. W. Poin, might be put on the ticket). In 1876, Hon. D. G. Forre and J. M. Leach.

WARREN COUNTY ITEMS.

WARRENTON, N. C., June 22.—The weather is exceedingly pleasant; nights very cool and agreeable.

The exceedingly dry spell of weather which has just passed away brought some sickness along with it.

The Inferior Court has just adjourned. Twenty-five cases were for trial.

The Republican County Convention took place on Saturday last, with the following nominations: Hawkins Carter, colored, for the Senate; Daniel Johnston and Geo. King for House of Representatives; Jack Nicholson for Treasurer; N. R. Jones for Sheriff; James Y. Allen, colored barber, for coroner.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

The German army has now a war strength of 2,000,000 of men.

The Greek government is taking measures to increase the army from 12,300 to 40,000 men. A number of officers have gone to France, Italy, Hungary, Algeria and Syria to purchase horses, ammunition and clothing. The infantry are to be provided with 1,500 cartridges apiece.

Mrs. Martin, whose wedding with Senator Vance was celebrated with great éclat at the residence of the bride's mother, in Louisville, Kentucky, is a Roman Catholic, very handsome, and was greatly admired this past winter, which she spent at the Riggs House, where she first met the man who has since become her husband.

The population of the city of New York proper in 1870 was 942,292. The census people now estimate it at about 1,200,000, Brooklyn is put at 625,000, Jersey City & Co. at 300,000. So that New York now numbers more than 2,000,000 without counting the thousands whose business is there and who live on the railroad routes throughout Connecticut and New Jersey.

One of the most important test cases ever tried in American courts was begun the first of this month in the United States Court at Omaha and Yankton. The Ponca Indians, as plaintiffs, enter suit to recover their land and houses from the Sioux, to whom they were given by the Government. Not only is the title of the Poncas to their homes from which they have been so long banished to be determined by this suit, but it is to be made the test case by which the legal status of the Indian in this country will be definitely settled. For this purpose funds have been contributed by the friends of the Indian in the East to push the suit, if necessary, up to the Supreme Court of the United States.

When Captain Raphael Semmes, the commander of the Alabama, felt his vessel going down beneath the frightful fire of the Kearsarge, he put his flag in his pocket and swore he would take it to the bottom with him. "The Yankees will never get this flag in God's world," he is reported to have said. But he was mistaken for the veritable bunting, which was seen on Sunday by a Herald reporter, is now in the possession of Mr. L. W. Boynton, a citizen of Hartford, Conn., who prizes it very highly and declares his belief that he will never part with it. He had for a long time been endeavoring to obtain the flag and did not succeed until February last, when it was handed over to him by Mr. R. Atwood Beaver, of Liverpool, England, to whose brother, H. R. Beaver, then a merchant in Singapore, it was given by Capt. Semmes himself soon after the destruction of the Alabama. The flag, which is four and a half feet in width, and seven feet in length, is made of bunting, and is that belonging to the captain's gig. It has a white ground, with the red jacks containing the blue cross with thirteen stars. Though it was frequently exposed to the hottest sort of shell fire it has escaped unscathed, for there is not even a bullet hole in it.

Bayard and Rebel Archives.

[Special to the N. Y. Times, 21st.]

WASHINGTON, June 20. * * * The Times' correspondent has learned to-day the particulars of the case against Senator Bayard, to be used should he be nominated. In the rebel records captured at Richmond was found a commission as Colonel in a rebel infantry regiment, made out in the name of Thomas F. Bayard, present Senator from Delaware. There is, of course, no pretence that this commission was ever offered Mr. Bayard, but it is inferred that a commission would not have been made out in his name if it had not been believed by the rebel authorities that Senator Bayard was in sympathy with them. At any rate, the Dover speech and this commission would make heavy handicaps. The same records that implicate Hendricks as a member of the Knights of the Golden Circle also include Daniel W. Voorhees.

Modern science has brought the cork-leg to a state of perfection which renders it almost impossible for the casual observer to detect the difference between the real and the artificial. There was an eminent sergeant-at-law some years ago who had a cork-leg that was a triumph of artistic deception. None but his intimates knew for certain what was the real and which was the sham limb. A wild young wag of the "utter bar," who knew the sergeant pretty well, once thought to utilize this knowledge of the sergeant's secret to take in a green, newly-fledged young barrister. The sergeant was addressing a special jury at Westminster in his usual earnest and vehement style, and the wag whispered to his neighbor, "You see how hot Buford is over his case; now, I'll bet you a sovereign I'll run this pin into his leg up to the head, and he'll never notice it, he's so absorbed in his case. He's a most extraordinary man in that way. This was more than the greenhorn could swallow, so he took the bet. The wag drew a large pin from his waistcoat, and leaning forward drove it up to the head into the sergeant's leg. A yell that froze the blood of all who heard it, that made the hair of the jury stand on end and caused the judge's wig almost to fall off, ran through the court. "By Jove! it's the wrong leg, and I've lost my money," exclaimed the disguised and conscience-stricken wag, quite regardless of the pain he had inflicted upon the learned squire.

WAIFS.

In General B. F. Tracy's law office in Brooklyn a placard is nailed up bearing the following words: "The Lord helps those who help themselves, but the Lord helps those who help themselves to anything in this place."

Mrs. DeGroot, who has built a church in Newark, N. J., at her own expense, has had a clause put in the deed to the effect that if fairs, festivals or other entertainments are held therein the property shall revert to the original owner.

Gossip of the tea store—Hello, Brown, what are you doing here? thought you traded at Shortweight's? Didn't he suit you?

Brown (moderately)—Well, yes, he suited me, but he did not suit me to a tea.

Recorder (to witness with bandaged head)—Did he have any provocation when he struck you?

Witness—He may have had something of the kind conveyed on his person, but it was a brick he struck me with.

"Wouldn't you like to have a bow?" said the bold young archer as they sauntered down the field, and she murmured "Yes," and the absorbed archer said, "What kind of a bow would you prefer?"

She quivered a little as she replied archly, "I think I should prefer yew," and then the young man took it in, and although he was an arrow-chested youth he went to the target and heaved a bull's-eye.

The Cincinnati Booms.

[As seen by New York Herald Reporters, 21st.]

THE PAYNE AND PRATT BOOMS. I find more faith in the Payne boom among Tilden and Southern men than anywhere else. The New York delegation have but one dark horse, Judge Pratt, who was in the Emory House this evening. He is apparently fifty years of age, handsome, dignified, poised and self-possessed. He has a good legal past, a first-rate war record and a war reminder in the guise of a rebel bullet in his head yet, and a surprisingly good judicial record. He plays a good game of draw, is a staunch friend, never bolts a ticket, and was unanimously re-elected to his seat on the bench of the Supreme Court of the State of New York.

MR. BELMONT'S FAITH IN BAYARD.

I judge that Bayard's strength, said he, is greater than I anticipated it would be before the convention. He is a very strong candidate. Some are sanguine enough to predict that he will have 200 votes on the first ballot. The South is overwhelmingly for him, as, of course, you know. His own State's support goes without saying, and although the Northern delegations have not yet been thoroughly canvassed, much is already known to his advantage. We shall do our best for his nomination.

MCDONALD NO RIVAL OF HENDRICKS.

The Indiana delegation resents with much emphasis the statement that Senator McDonald is quietly working to increase his chances for the nomination for President. Mr. McDonald feels under many obligations to Mr. Hendricks for his election to the Senate six years ago.

OHIO FOR THURMAN.

To-day the Ohio delegation had two meetings, at both of which great enthusiasm was manifested for Senator Thurman, and it was resolved to stand firm. It was stated that Jewett's candidacy was not to be considered so long as Thurman was in the field. Much bitterness was expressed against the supporters of Payne.

CALIFORNIA NOT FOR FIELD.

As only a few hours intervene before the assembling of the Democrats at Cincinnati, the brotherhood in California are working like beavers denouncing ex-Senator Gwin and repudiating Judge Field. Meetings are being held in the large cities and plainly worded resolutions are launched at them with great freedom, and these are scarcely uttered before they are remitted to the wire and sent East.

Cincinnati Speculations.

[As telegraphed to the N. Y. Times, 21st.]

In fact, it is almost out of the question that any Ohio man can receive the nomination. The Buckeye State must in advance be conceded to the Republicans, and, at the best, the most popular Democratic candidate could only succeed in cutting down Garfield's majority. On the other hand, and as far as concerns Indiana, there is a general and very just impression here that the nomination of Hendricks would be so distasteful to Tilden as to make New York certainly Republican. So, both Hendricks and an Ohio man seem to be out of the race for the first place. Indeed, if any Western candidate secures the nomination, it is likely to be Senator McDonald, of Indiana. He does not oppose Tilden, and he has even greater strength in his own State than has Hendricks. Despite all this, however, there are not many well-informed politicians here who believe that his nomination is among the possibilities. The general impression seems to be that some Eastern man will secure the coveted prize. Ex-Gov. English, of Connecticut; Judge Pratt, of Brooklyn; Senator Randolph, of New Jersey; Gen. Hancock, of Pennsylvania, and Speaker Randall, of the same State, are most frequently mentioned as among the possibilities. In regard to Gen. Hancock, it can be said that he will be warmly supported by a number of delegates from the South, who are of the opinion that the nomination of so distinguished a Union soldier would forever put a stop to the claim that the Democracy is desirous of elevating to the Presidency a rebel sympathizer.

Bayard and Rebel Archives. [Special to the N. Y. Times, 21st.] WASHINGTON, June 20. * * * The Times' correspondent has learned to-day the particulars of the case against Senator Bayard, to be used should he be nominated. In the rebel records captured at Richmond was found a commission as Colonel in a rebel infantry regiment, made out in the name of Thomas F. Bayard, present Senator from Delaware. There is, of course, no pretence that this commission was ever offered Mr. Bayard, but it is inferred that a commission would not have been made out in his name if it had not been believed by the rebel authorities that Senator Bayard was in sympathy with them. At any rate, the Dover speech and this commission would make heavy handicaps. The same records that implicate Hendricks as a member of the Knights of the Golden Circle also include Daniel W. Voorhees.

Modern science has brought the cork-leg to a state of perfection which renders it almost impossible for the casual observer to detect the difference between the real and the artificial. There was an eminent sergeant-at-law some years ago who had a cork-leg that was a triumph of artistic deception. None but his intimates knew for certain what was the real and which was the sham limb. A wild young wag of the "utter bar," who knew the sergeant pretty well, once thought to utilize this knowledge of the sergeant's secret to take in a green, newly-fledged young barrister. The sergeant was addressing a special jury at Westminster in his usual earnest and vehement style, and the wag whispered to his neighbor, "You see how hot Buford is over his case; now, I'll bet you a sovereign I'll run this pin into his leg up to the head, and he'll never notice it, he's so absorbed in his case. He's a most extraordinary man in that way. This was more than the greenhorn could swallow, so he took the bet. The wag drew a large pin from his waistcoat, and leaning forward drove it up to the head into the sergeant's leg. A yell that froze the blood of all who heard it, that made the hair of the jury stand on end and caused the judge's wig almost to fall off, ran through the court. "By Jove! it's the wrong leg, and I've lost my money," exclaimed the disguised and conscience-stricken wag, quite regardless of the pain he had inflicted upon the learned squire.

WAIFS.

In General B. F. Tracy's law office in Brooklyn a placard is nailed up bearing the following words: "The Lord helps those who help themselves, but the Lord helps those who help themselves to anything in this place."

Mrs. DeGroot, who has built a church in Newark, N. J., at her own expense, has had a clause put in the deed to the effect that if fairs, festivals or other entertainments are held therein the property shall revert to the original owner.

Gossip of the tea store—Hello, Brown, what are you doing here? thought you traded at Shortweight's? Didn't he suit you?

Brown (moderately)—Well, yes, he suited me, but he did not suit me to a tea.

Recorder (to witness with bandaged head)—Did he have any provocation when he struck you?

Witness—He may have had something of the kind conveyed on his person, but it was a brick he struck me with.

"Wouldn't you like to have a bow?" said the bold young archer as they sauntered down the field, and she murmured "Yes," and the absorbed archer said, "What kind of a bow would you prefer?"

She quivered a little as she replied archly, "I think I should prefer yew," and then the young man took it in, and although he was an arrow-chested youth he went to the target and heaved a bull's-eye.

Deacon Jackson of St. Louis called a sister in the church an "old cow." She had him arraigned before a committee, which recommended his suspension; but a majority of the church voted against such punishment. That was the situation when at a prayer meeting, Deacon Jackson took his accustomed place in the amen corner. The pastor suggested that under the circumstances, he had better take a back seat. He refused to be thus humiliated. Then Deacons Smith and Bird ejected him, after a violent struggle.

Latest Cincinnati Gossip.

[Special to the Baltimore Sun, 22d.]

CINCINNATI, June 21.—Montgomery Blair is still talking Tilden. He said to me this morning that Tilden is the only man who represents aggressive democracy; that he is the only man that can be elected, and that he will certainly be nominated. I give him the benefit of his prediction. Mr. Blair had an interview with the members of the Iowa delegation, who came here strong for Tilden. They asked his advice, and he said that Tilden was still in the field and that they should stick to him. Several of the delegates said they would do so.

HANCOCK AND RANDALL.

Senator Wallace tells me that with Hancock for the nominee there will be no doubt of a Democratic Legislature in Pennsylvania, and a fine prospect for carrying the State. Speaker Randall has a majority of the Pennsylvania delegation, perhaps thirty in all while the remainder are divided between Hancock and Bayard. But he is making very little, if any, headway outside.

A STRONG FEELING FOR BAYARD.

It looks as if on the first ballot Bayard would get a very large vote, no matter what may become of him afterwards. A number of the Southern delegations want to give him a complimentary vote at any rate. Many of Mr. Bayard's enthusiastic friends believe that he will ultimately get the nomination. Ben Hill is working for Field and against Bayard.

Notwithstanding Mr. Seymour's repeated and positive declarations, some of the leaders here have taken it upon themselves to open telegraphic communication with him personally, and to insist upon his acceptance. One who is prominent in this has just informed me that they have strong hopes that Mr. Seymour will yet accept.

Gov. Stevenson, of Kentucky, thinks the ticket will be Payne and English.

Judge Abbott, chairman of the Massachusetts delegation, said to me they were extremely partial to Mr. Bayard, and it was very probable they would vote for him, but he feared that it would not be wisdom to nominate Bayard, and that it would be an injury to him, as in the very probable event of his defeat it would extinguish his prospects for the future.

NEW YORK CONFERENCE.

The New York delegates had numerous conferences and finally adjourned without reaching a satisfactory conclusion. It has not been developed that any of the delegation favor Mr. Bayard.

A TILDEN MINE.

An old and sagacious observer of national politics says that if New York and Connecticut cannot agree upon some proper man, and the balloting should promise to be protracted, there is a possibility that Mr. Tilden's name may be sprung upon the convention and rushed through.

[Special to the Richmond Dispatch, 22d.]

CINCINNATI, June 21.—There is a growing feeling here for the old ticket, and unless the Ohio men can agree upon Payne it may be nominated.

Mr. Tilden's letter has had a very favorable effect, and he may be forced to accept the nomination. He has more friends here than any other candidate.

The Field boom is considered to be at an end. Still he may have a respectable vote in the Convention, now that Mr. Tilden is out. His friends claim the nomination. A canvass of the Texas delegation showed nine for Field and seven for Bayard. The Louisiana delegation for Hancock, and the Missouri and Mississippi delegations largely for Bayard. In Kentucky seventeen go with Watterson and the balance for Bayard.

The Pennsylvania delegation polled 25 for Randall, 18 for Hancock and 10 for Bayard.

Gossip About the Tilden Letter.

[Cincinnati Telegrams to the Herald, 21st.]

As the New York delegates quitting their seats do not their hats and gathered in groups of two and three or four, the effect of the letter was soon discovered to be precisely what had been anticipated. There were some shouts about the hum of conversation such as:—

"Well boys, what do you think of Uncle Sam's now?" "Who's got any discount to demand on the man who wrote that letter?" "Darned if the old man ain't a trump after all." "The man who wrote that document is the biggest in America."

"Who says Uncle Sam's dead?" "We won't nominate him next week. Oh, no?"

By this time, of course the doors were open to the hall, and the entering mob were responsible for many outcries of this character.

"How about the letter?" I asked approaching Mr. Apper.

"It was very strong," said he; "it produced a real impression."

Mr. McCune, the young principal proprietor of the Buffalo Courier, a member of the New York State Democratic Committee, saying: "A delegate approached him, stood by—I don't see anything in that letter to keep us from nominating Tilden, do you?"

"Not the smallest thing," answered Mr. McCune tranquilly.

"That's the reason, isn't it," said another delegate, "for getting this letter before the country to-morrow?"

"That's precisely the reason," Mr. McCune responded with unalloyed sincerity. "It is an able, dignified document, and will live in history. It means withdrawal absolutely, and is endorsed by no suggestion of preference."

John Fox says:—"It was a glorious letter. I think he means exactly what he wrote. His allusions to his physical condition prove that."

Mayor Cooper characteristically says:—"I haven't had time to make up my mind. I have heard it read but once, and do not care to be interviewed on the matter. What do you hear?"

George H. Purser says:—"It is a specious document; its appeals cannot be disregarded. I shall look with unfeigned interest at its effect in the

THE DAILY NEWS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22, 1893

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

By Telegraph.

MARKET REPORT--NOON.

New York, June 22.—Money strong at 3. Exchange—long, 4.54; short, 4.58. State bonds dull; Government quiet. Cotton—dull; sales 136 bales; uplands 12; Orleans 12. Futures dull at the following quotations: June 11.65; July 11.66; August 11.72; September 11.74; October 11.75; November 11.76; December 11.77. Flour—wheat active and lower. Corn active and easier. Pork firm at \$12.25. Lard strong at \$7.35. Sugar—turbulent 29. Gold—\$145. Freight—fair.

Baltimore, June 22.—Flour dull, weak and unchanged. Wheat—Southern easier and more active; Western lower but active at the decline. Southern steady; Western quiet and steady at a shade off; Southern white 58; yellow nominally 54.

Liverpool, June 22.—Cotton—easier; uplands 6 1/2-10; Orleans 6 1/2-10; receipts 10,800 bales—American, sales 4,000; for speculation and export 2,000; uplands, June delivery 6 1/2-10; July 6 1/2-10; August 6 1/2-10; September 6 1/2-10; October 6 1/2-10; November 6 1/2-10; December 6 1/2-10. Cotton—uplands, June delivery 6 1/2-10; July 6 1/2-10; August 6 1/2-10; September 6 1/2-10; October 6 1/2-10; November 6 1/2-10; December 6 1/2-10. Cotton—uplands, June delivery 6 1/2-10; July 6 1/2-10; August 6 1/2-10; September 6 1/2-10; October 6 1/2-10; November 6 1/2-10; December 6 1/2-10.

MARKET REPORT--MIDNIGHT.

New York, June 22.—Money 2 1/2. Exchange—long, 4.54; short, 4.58. State bonds dull; Government quiet. Cotton—dull; sales 402 bales; uplands 12; Orleans 12. Futures dull at the following quotations: June 11.65; July 11.66; August 11.72; September 11.74; October 11.75; November 11.76; December 11.77. Flour—wheat active and lower. Corn active and easier. Pork firm at \$12.25. Lard strong at \$7.35. Sugar—turbulent 29. Gold—\$145. Freight—fair.

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RALEIGH MARKETS.

Official Report of the Cotton Market.

REPORTED BY THE COTTON EXCHANGE.

RALEIGH, June 22, 1893.

Official Reporters for the Exchange.

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STEAM ENGINES.

ENGINES FOR GINNI

STATIONARY, PORTABLE.

Cheap, Safe and Durable.

Power and Hand Presses,

Unsurpassed in Speed and Effect.

Hydraulic and Screw

TOBACCO PRESSES.

Send for Circulars.

SAW MILLS.

May 11th & 12th

W. E. TANNER & CO.,

METROPOLITAN

IRON WORKS,

6th and 7th, and Canal Streets

RICHMOND, Va.

REPORTED BY H. A. REAMS,

Proprietor of Reams' Warehouse.

DURHAM, N. C., June 22, 1893.

Common 6 00/100 Good 12 00/100

Medium 8 00/100 Fancy 16 00/100

Common dark 10 00/100 Fine 20 00/100

Good 5 00/100 Extra Fine 30 00/100

Common 4 00/100 Fine 40 00/100

Medium 20 00/100 Extra 60 00/100

Breaks during the week past good and prices

ruled very good considering reports from all

the different markets.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STRAYED.

A GRADE ALDERNEY COW, ME-

dium size. Color, reddish fawn and

white. One horn crumpled; long bag.

Where is she? Any one who knows will

please communicate with

THIS OFFICE.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing be-

tween J. A. Jones, A. H. Green and A. M.

Powell, under the style of JONES, GREEN &

POWELL, having expired by limitation, is

dissolved.

The business will be continued at same place

by J. A. JONES and A. M. POWELL, under

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JONES & POWELL,

to whom all claims should be presented.

All those indebted will please make immediate

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Wholesale Grain and Forage Dealers,

1020-ft. 47 Fayetteville St., Raleigh, N. C.

DRY GOODS.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS

—AT—

Jes. P. Gully's Old Stand,

RALEIGH, N. C.

In order to supply the increasing demand for

goods at this

Old-Established House,

I have laid in a

COMPLETE STOCK,

To which I invite the attention of my old

wholesale and retail customers, and all who

wish to buy.

The stock is full in every branch, including

DRY GOODS,

NOTIONS,

CLOTHING,

BOOTS,

SHOES,

HATS,

TRUNKS,

VALISES,

WHITE GOODS, ETC.

Come! Celebrated Six-rod Spool Cotton and

Miles' and Boyden's Shoes, all styles, special-

ties. Terms Cash. Prices right.

J. P. GULLY.

till Aug 20

SPRING AND SUMMER.

The largest, most varied and complete

stock of

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS,

Carpets, Fancy Goods

ENBODIERS,

Laces, Edgings, White Goods, Scotch

Lawn, French Twills, Victoria Lawns,

Organdies, Swiss Brocades and

Moll, India Muslins, Hair Cord

Pique, fine French Cam-

brics, Jacquets, Bleach

Goods,

Sea Island Cotton Percales,

CHAMBRAY PRINTS,

GINGHAMS, 10, BLEACHED and

in sets, 24 yds. 34, and 4 yds.

Colored Damasks for FRUIT CLOTHS

Line Sheetings,

Irish Linens,

Basket Wares, Linen,

Linen and Silk Mixtures for

Ladies and Boys' wear,

Lace and Bunting Curtains

in sets, 24 yds. 34, and 4 yds.

GLOVES, KID, OUR OWN MAKE

LISLE, LACE MITTS,

Dress Goods! Dress Goods!!

BUNTINGS, all colors, all widths.

Lace Bunting, French Develges,

Mohair Develges, Dentelles,

Segues, Silk and Linen and Silk

and Wool Mixtures,

Poplins, Irish

Poplins,

English Bombazines,

MOHAIRS, ALPACAS,

BRILLIANTINES,

LAWNS, LAWNS,

Fast colors, good styles, etc.

Galicoes, Calicoes!

THE BEST.

YEARGAN, PETTY & CO.,

No. 30, Fayetteville Street,

Raleigh, N. C.

July 1, '90

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